

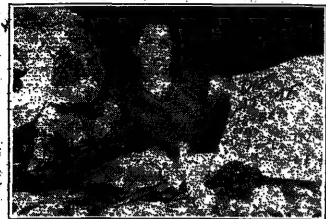
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Chernobyl Toll Climbs to 13; U.S. Doctor Says Worst Is Over



A worker at a Frankfurt vegetable stall displays a sign reading: "The stores have destroyed us." Reports put the cost to the West German food industry from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster at hundreds of millions of dollars.

U.S. Experts Forecast Grim Fallout Effects

By William J. Broad
NEW YORK — Radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster could cause tens of thousands of cancer cases and thousands of deaths in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the next several decades, according to the best estimates available now, according to two physicians.
The physicians, Dr. Thomas B. Cochran of the National Research Defense Council, and Dr. Frank von Hippel of Princeton University, cautioned on Thursday that their estimates, which are based on studies by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, are tentative and highly uncertain.
Indeed, some physicians who examined the report said the estimates were too conservative; others said they were "reasonable" if the Soviet authorities take no further precautions against contamination, and still others said they were too pessimistic. Nonetheless, the calculations are based on the most complete data assembled so far on the possible long-term health effects of the Soviet reactor accident last year.
"It's clear there's going to be some long-term problem in the Soviet Union," said Dr. Joseph B. Knorr, a physicist who headed the Livermore team.

By Carol J. Williams
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — An American doctor treating victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident said Friday that the death toll had climbed to 13, reportedly including some persons who fought the reactor fire to keep it from spreading.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, a bone marrow transplant specialist at the medical center of the University of California at Los Angeles, said that still more nuclear deaths could be expected but that "the acute medical emergency is over."

He said doctors believed they had isolated the most seriously injured victims and did not expect to uncover many more cases of radiation sickness. About 300 people are hospitalized for radiation treatment.

Two people died in the initial blast and fire at the plant in the Ukraine on April 26. Dr. Gale, referring to 35 persons exposed to massive doses of radiation, said on Friday, "I am happy to say that 24 of those 35 are still alive."

"We may have additional casualties," he said, "but I think we will be able to rescue at least half" of the 35 most serious cases.

Dr. Gale left for Los Angeles on Friday but planned to return next week to continue monitoring the progress of the injured.

Soviet newspapers carried articles Friday about the heroism of fire fighters who battled the reactor blaze for hours and suffered fatal doses of radiation.

The newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda, describing how 23-year-old Viktor Kibonok and four others halted the fire's spread, wrote:

"The fire, as they did not know then, was not the most important enemy. But it was something else, invisible to the eye, perfidious — radiation."

Mr. Kibonok was working on the roof of the reactor, where "sparks were burning through clothing into the skin," and fought to prevent the blast from spreading to shafts of wiring and fuel tanks in a nearby machine room.

If the fire had reached the fuel and wiring, "something irreparable would have happened," fire fighters told the newspaper. Mr. Kibonok died 15 days later.

Nikolai Kostov, an environmental official in the Ukraine, disclosed that radiation in Kiev reached 0.4 millirems per hour at the end of May.

Stunt Man Falls to Death In Madrid

A Spanish stunt man fell 400 feet to his death while sliding down a wire from one of Madrid's tallest buildings. At right, the strap holding the ankle of Julian de la Hoya Reguezo broke, sending him plunging to the ground Thursday, in front of 300 spectators at the capital's main square. Mr. de la Hoya was working with a West German stunt team which was performing during the San Isidro festival.



White House Calls Budget A 'Disaster'

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration has strongly criticized the budget plan passed by the House of Representatives, calling it "a recipe for economic disaster and a military setback that could have serious consequences."
On a 245-179 vote Thursday, the House approved a \$594-billion federal spending plan for the 1987 fiscal year. It cut \$35 billion from Mr. Reagan's proposed \$559-billion Pentagon spending plan.
The plan, like one approved two weeks ago by the Republican-controlled Senate, also collides with President Ronald Reagan's opposition to sizable revenue increases. It would raise taxes \$7.3 billion above his request.
The Senate's plan proposed \$301 billion in military spending, \$19 billion less than the amount sought by Mr. Reagan.
Thus, Congress now appears ready to pass a budget that would cut at least \$20 billion from the president's military spending request.
On Thursday after the House vote, the chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, called the plan "a recipe for economic disaster and a military setback."



ARGENTINES SENTENCED — Three Argentines who led their nation into the losing Falklands War with Britain have been sentenced, Argentina announced Friday. The charges were secret but reportedly were for military misconduct. Leopoldo Galtieri, left, president at the time, received 14 years in prison; the former air force commander, Basilio Lami Dozo, center, was sentenced to eight years, and the navy commander, Admiral Jorge Anaya, right. The officers are shown in a 1982 photograph, while still in power.

Theodore H. White Dies; Journalist, Author and 'Storyteller of Elections'

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Theodore H. White, the former newsmagazine editor and publisher of eight of Mr. White's books, beginning with "The Making of the President 1960" at the Atheneum and Harper & Row publishing houses, said "Teddy White has made the history and inner workings of American politics interesting and intelligible to more people than any other writer of his generation. His gift as a reporter, historian and storyteller have produced books of lasting value."

It was after a hard-fought Depression bybook and a summer in the White House that Mr. White started out, as a foreign correspondent for Time magazine, covering war and famine in China. He later was co-author of a 1946 book about that country, "Thunder Out of China," which Harrison E. Salisbury of The New York Times later called "indispensable for an understanding of the struggle which brought the Chinese Communists to power."

Mr. White also covered the wreckage of history in India and the split, polish and drama of the Japanese surrender aboard the USS Missouri for Time, finding himself — as he wrote later — "an eyewitness to the end of the world."

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Theodore H. White

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In Peshawar, the Cast Has Changed but the Old Games Go On

By Rone Tempest
Los Angeles Times Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Raymond Kipling described this dusty frontier capital near the Khyber Pass as a "city of old continuances."

Other cities lived, Peshawar lurked. Kipling pointed to Peshawar as a place peopled by tribal warriors, smugglers, soldiers of fortune and spies. It was the playground for the great game of espionage between imperial Russia and its enemies.

Peshawar (pronounced pest-AH-war) has not changed much. It is still murky with intrigue and corruption.

Last month the provincial governor was forced to resign after his son was charged with running large shipments of heroin between Peshawar and the world. "Mr. Dergistan said."

The final budget is a joint resolution of Congress that does not need presidential approval. However, the difference between the House and Senate versions are resolved, it will guide Congress in passing tax and spending bills that require the president's signature.

They are, for the most part, inarticulate men who express themselves by firing their rifles into the air.

Not long ago when a cocktail party was interrupted by a burst from a Kalashnikov rifle, Sayid Ahmed Chahidi, a rebel leader, said, "Someone is celebrating a new baby or they are happy for some reason."

Mr. Galtieri is an American-educated commander with the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan, one of more than a dozen rebel groups, or mujahideen.

The reform, largely a psychological move, has been considered for a quarter of a century as a way to restore respectability to the inflated lira and to make accounting simpler. The lira would maintain the same general exchange value against the dollar.

The move has become feasible because the Iraqi government has restored stability to the economy and has reduced the inflation rate from about 20 percent three years ago to 6.6 percent as of April.

Some ministers, including Finance Minister Bruno Visentini, said for more time to review technical aspects of the reform.

largest covert Central Intelligence Agency operation since the Vietnam War. According to published reports, the CIA poured more than \$400 million into the Afghan resistance.

The war has given military analysts their biggest opportunity since World War II to study Soviet weapons and tactics.

The analysts were delighted last year when deserting Afghan officers landed at an air base near the Soviet border.

They were not so pleased, however, when an American-supplied Afghan rebel base was blown up near Badkhub, the site of the old CIA air base from which Francis Gary Powers took off in 1960 in a U-2 spy plane that was shot down deep inside the Soviet Union.

The explosion was heard in Peshawar, 20 miles away, where such sounds are not unusual. There are bombings here about every other week, and Soviet aircraft are usually blamed.

Still, many of the bombings are probably the work of one of the rebel groups. There is fierce competition among the groups for U.S. money and equipment, not all of which makes it into Afghanistan. The Saudi and Chinese governments also provide support to the rebels, reportedly about \$200 million worth a year. As in all wars, there are fortunes to be made from the chaos. The rebel groups are also divided by tribal divisions.

See PESHAWAR, Page 4

See BUDGET, Page 4

EC Proposes Retaliatory Move On U.S. Exports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community proposed Friday to impose trade restrictions and monitor American farm exports in retaliation for a U.S. plan to limit imports from Europe.

Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner for external relations, said the community "has no option but to reply" to the U.S. move "with equal measures."

The commission said it would ask member states to authorize it to impose trade restrictions against the United States if it was announced by the Reagan administration damage European exports.

In addition, the commission will ask for authorization to monitor exports of certain American goods, mostly farm products.

Announcing the standby restrictions Thursday, President Ronald Reagan said they would only be put into effect when American producers were hurt by EC quotas on American sales in Portugal and Spain.

But Mr. de Clercq said of the Reagan administration's decision: "It is getting us into a pointless escalation of trade measures which the community has not provoked."

He told the European Parliament that the U.S. quotas were unjustified.

But other officials said the U.S. measures were largely symbolic. One senior official said the result was likely to be a "marshmallow war" rather than a full trade conflict.

The United States imposed non-restrictive quotas on white wine, beer, candy, chocolate, apple and pear juice from EC countries in retaliation for cuts that Spain and Portugal put on American grains and oilseed exports after they joined the EC in January.

Mr. de Clercq said the U.S. quotas had been set at 120 percent of last year's imports for most products, except white wine, where the level was set at 140 percent.

He said although these quotas could be nonrestrictive if U.S. and EC figures on 1985 exports corresponded, administrative action to carry out the U.S. measures may prove more damaging to European exporters than the quotas.

If the Americans will require some kind of licensing, he said, "this would be a harassment."

Mr. de Clercq said Washington's unilateral restrictions contravene the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. If the United States fails the steps taken for the entry of Spain and Portugal violated GATT, he added, "it should have resorted to the existing procedures for the resolution of disputes."

(AP, Reuters)

NATO Backs U.S. Plan on Binary Arms

New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization provisionally cleared on Friday the Reagan administration's plans for production of binary chemical weapons.

But opposition was voiced by several NATO countries that fear the project could damage Western relations and set back talks on a global ban on chemical arms.

The decision came at the end of two days of meetings here by NATO ambassadors, who adopted American "force goals" for 1987 that call for the production of binary chemical weapons to replace the aging stocks of nerve gas currently stored in the United States and West Germany.

The decision is to be submitted to a meeting of NATO defense ministers on Thursday, but the ministers have in the past cleared without debate foreign-policy decisions made by the ambassadors.

"The discussion is back in the court where it belongs, that is, the American Congress," said a senior NATO official.

Congress agreed last year to resume U.S. chemical weapons production, which was halted in 1969, but linked funds for the project to approval by the NATO allies.

Although the American foreign-policy package was adopted — in a consensus-oriented procedure that leaves no room for rejection — the misgivings raised by the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden could hamper final congressional authorization of the nerve gas.

In formal statements during the secret meetings Thursday and Friday, the three countries said the U.S. arms plan would have a damaging influence on a number of East-West issues.

"This is the wrong signal at the wrong moment and it will have a negative effect on arms-control talks," the Dutch chief delegate, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, said.

In the U.S., however, the Russians will not negotiate a nerve gas ban in Geneva if they have an edge over NATO in such weapons.

"Binary production will send the right signal at the right time to the Soviets," David M. Ashbridge, the chief U.S. delegate to NATO, said Friday.

He contended that the production of binary chemical weapons would be "an important factor in the success of the negotiations."

Mr. Ashbridge said "failure to produce binary weapons would demonstrate a lack of alliance solidarity and resolve."

U.S. plan calls for the binary weapons, which consist of two benign chemical agents that become lethal once combined, to be stored in the United States and deployed in Western Europe in the event of a military crisis.

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

U.S. backs up a different side of South Africa than what do most of that nation's black majority.

Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, reportedly is resigning committing funds for a new movie.

A Syrian peace candidate for the West fosters a climate of aggression.

ARTS/LEISURE

An East German playwright wrote an anti-gay play that has a new collaboration in New York.

U.S. wholesale prices fell 0.6 percent in April, bringing the decline for the year to date to 11.1 percent.

Kuwait is unlikely to switch most of its investments from the West, bankers said.

Syrian Aide Condemns Terror, Says West Seeks War Climate

PARIS — Abdel Halim Khaddam, the first vice president of Syria, condemned terrorism Friday and accused the West of trying to create a political climate favoring military aggression against Syria.

"We have always condemned hijackings, kidnappings and killings of citizens but at the same time we support the freedom struggle in every occupied territory," Mr. Khaddam said in an interview with the Al-Mustakbal newspaper published here.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Qabas, in its international edition received here, said that Syria had called on the Iranian authorities earlier this week to free some of the Western hostages held in Lebanon.

Citing informed Western and Arab sources in Paris, Al-Qabas said, however, that there was strong political opposition in Iran to the unconditional release of every hostage held in Lebanon.

The release of all or some of the hostages "will not benefit Iran but will allow Syria to strengthen relations with the West," the newspaper said.

Libya warned the United States and Israel against "any aggression" against Syria in a statement broadcast on Friday by Tripoli radio and monitored in Paris.



George P. Shultz

■ No Indications of War
John M. Goshko of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

Other U.S. officials, speaking on condition that they not be identified, said that Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, who visited Damascus last month, had conveyed to President

Haif al-Assad a message from Israel that it would not take military action so long as its forces in Lebanon stay at a specified distance from the Israeli border.

The officials noted that Mr. Assad has not moved troops into the new fortifications.

Mr. Redman also denied that the United States is trying to play down assertions that Syria was involved in Lebanese incidents last month, including an aborted attempt to blow up an El Al Israel Airlines plane in London and the April 5 bombing of a West Berlin nightclub that helped precipitate the invasion of Lebanon.

He said that the incidents still were being investigated by the British and West German authorities.

Diplomatic sources have said that Near Eastern, who was charged by Britain in the El Al incident, confessed that he worked for Syria and reportedly said that his brother, Ahmed Nawaf Mansour Hasi, helped bomb the West Berlin discotheque at Syrian instigation.

The West Berlin police, who arrested Mr. Hasi, said he had acknowledged a role in another West Berlin bombing but had denied involvement in the disco attack.

Corbacho, Casanueva Meot

MOSCOW — Corbacho, the Soviet leader, met Friday with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the news agency Tass

reported. The two leaders discussed the situation in Lebanon and the role of Syria in the conflict.

Mr. Ceausescu said that Romania was ready to provide medical aid to the victims of the Beirut bombing.

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The State Department said Thursday that while the United States is "prime minister" of the volatile military situation between Israel and Syria, it has no indications that recent tensions will lead to war.

The department gave that assessment a day after the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, said that Syria's construction of new fortifications in Lebanon had created "a highly tense situation" and had prompted the United States to caution Israel and Syria against going to war.

"We don't see any indications which would lead to hostilities," said Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, in response to questions about Mr. Shultz's remarks.

Other U.S. officials, speaking on condition that they not be identified, said that Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, who visited Damascus last month, had conveyed to President

Haif al-Assad a message from Israel that it would not take military action so long as its forces in Lebanon stay at a specified distance from the Israeli border.

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A view of the Cattenara Hospital in Trieste that was reportedly part of a film allegedly misrepresenting as the plant at Chernobyl and shown on U.S. and Italian television.

TV Stations Bought Phony Chernobyl Film

ROME — A Frenchman was charged with fraud in the sale of film to depict the Chernobyl reactor, police said Friday. The film, showing a hospital and a church in Trieste, was broadcast by Italian and American television networks.

Thomas Garescu, 24, was arrested in Rome on Wednesday night and was transferred to a jail in Trieste on Friday, police said.

Mr. Garescu is accused of selling a film that he claimed showed a fire at the Chernobyl plant

following the nuclear accident April 26. Police said the film actually showed a hospital and a church in Trieste, which was broadcast by Italian and American television networks.

The film was shown by the Italian television network RAI and by ABC and NBC in the United States, according to reports here. RAI reportedly received phone calls from viewers in Trieste saying the plant was the recent factory and hospital.

In New York, ABC and NBC said they had agreed to pay Mr. Garescu \$11,000 for the film but that no money had changed hands.

better confirmation of the doses," Dr. Cochran said. "Even then there are large uncertainties. We know a tremendous amount about the health effects of radiation but very little about quantifying the effects at low doses."

He added, however, that the Livermore research, and the derived estimates for whole populations, had to be looked at radiation doses for only six days, and that a more realistic estimate would eventually have to take into account radiation exposure of nearly three weeks.

These longer-term estimates, he said, could multiply by four times the number of estimated cancers and deaths from the fallout of cesium 137, raising the estimates to 16,000 cancers, of which about half would result in death.

Dr. Cochran said that the incidence would be less with cesium 131 because of its shorter half-life, the time required for half of a substance to disintegrate. The half-life of cesium 131 is eight days, compared with 30 years for cesium 137.

But the number of cancers from contaminated milk, ignoring any possible protective effects, might double, Dr. Cochran said, raising the number of cancers to 32,000 and the deaths to 16,000.

Some of these calculations have been questioned by Dr. Bernard L. Cohen, a professor of physics at the University of Pittsburgh and an advocate of nuclear power. He said that the number of calculated deaths sounded "reasonable," but that the "cancers may be many times too high."

"There's also the question of precautioning the Soviets took, the decontamination, and so forth," he added.

Dr. Cohen also said that the numbers, even if correct, were kept in perspective. "In the United States, air pollution from automobiles, air pollution from power plants, and so forth, is a much bigger problem," he said.

Dr. John H. Harley, who works for the National Council on Radiation Protection, a body chartered by Congress that examines radiation risks, said: "This kind of calculation is riddled with assumptions, and it's very hard to come up with numbers that mean much."

Other scientists said that the basis of the estimates might be too conservative. They note that the Chernobyl accident released many more radioactive isotopes than cesium 131 and cesium 137, although these were dominant and are regarded as particularly dangerous because they are easily assimilated by the body.

The Russians have said 92,000 people were evacuated from the vicinity of the crippled reactor, most of them days after the accident.

CANCER: U.S. Experts Offer Grim Forecast on Effects

(Continued From Page 1)

estimates, have both been critical of the nuclear industry. Their calculations estimate that the cesium 137 from the Chernobyl disaster will eventually cause about 4,000 cancers that would not have occurred otherwise and 2,000 deaths from those cancers among 100 million people in the western Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and parts of Scandinavia.

The iodine 131 breathed by humans, they estimate, will cause 14,000 cases of thyroid cancer and 7,000 deaths. These calculations are the most tenuous of all, they emphasize, because stopping the consumption of milk is one of the easiest measures to prevent health dangers from this type of radiation.

All these numbers should be treated as preliminary, pending

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Dr. Cohen also said that the numbers, even if correct, were kept in perspective. "In the United States, air pollution from automobiles, air pollution from power plants, and so forth, is a much bigger problem," he said.

Dr. John H. Harley, who works for the National Council on Radiation Protection, a body chartered by Congress that examines radiation risks, said: "This kind of calculation is riddled with assumptions, and it's very hard to come up with numbers that mean much."

Other scientists said that the basis of the estimates might be too conservative. They note that the Chernobyl accident released many more radioactive isotopes than cesium 131 and cesium 137, although these were dominant and are regarded as particularly dangerous because they are easily assimilated by the body.

The Russians have said 92,000 people were evacuated from the vicinity of the crippled reactor, most of them days after the accident.

Some of these calculations have been questioned by Dr. Bernard L. Cohen, a professor of physics at the University of Pittsburgh and an advocate of nuclear power. He said that the number of calculated deaths sounded "reasonable," but that the "cancers may be many times too high."

CHERNOBYL: Death Toll at 13

(Continued From Page 1)

of April, or about 40 times the figure considered normal.

Radiation levels in Kiev, about 80 miles (130 kilometers) from Chernobyl, were highest on April 30, he said, when winds that had possible protection, might double.

Mr. Kozlov said the Kiev readings had declined to between .15 and .20 millirem per hour, or 15 to 20 times normal.

He said the level was not considered on the scientific effects of no contamination of drinking water had been detected.

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Thatcher Holds Course Despite Poor Showing For Her Party in Poll

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher defended her policies Friday after she did not plan to change them, despite an opinion poll indicating that the British government's popularity had dropped to a five-year low.

Speaking to Scottish Conservatives at their annual conference in Perth, Mrs. Thatcher appeared to reaffirm her stated intention of leading the ruling party into the next general election.

"Together, we shall fight at the next election," she said. "Britain's very destiny depends on our victory."

Mrs. Thatcher's speech came on the same day a new opinion poll that showed the Conservatives in third place in popularity, behind the Labour Party and the Liberal Social Democratic Alliance. It was the governing party's worst showing for almost five years.

A national Gallup poll published in the Daily Telegraph gave the Labour Party a popularity rating of 37 percent, the Conservatives 27 percent, and the Liberal Social Democratic Alliance in second place with 32.5 percent.

The poll also showed that the Conservatives' support had fallen by six percentage points since their last victory in a Gallup poll taken last month.

Mrs. Thatcher referred in her speech to the results of municipal elections May 9, when the Conservatives won 75 percent of the seats in England, Scotland, and Wales.

"The results were disappointing," she said. "Of course, we would have liked to have done better."

But she said the government's successes had been a result of sticking by its policies. These included a move to reduce inflation, to strengthen the government's financial position, and to improve the economy.

The poor poll results have prompted some Conservatives to renew calls for greater public spending on jobs, education, and health services.

Some Conservative MPs have urged Mrs. Thatcher to use an expected cabinet reshuffle next week to revitalize her 21-member ministerial team and possibly replace Mr. Tebbit.

The party chairman, Norman Tebbit, told Conservative members of Parliament on Thursday that they must remain a sense of direction and purpose before the next general election, which must be held within two years.

Political sources said Mr. Tebbit had said at a party meeting that he was prepared to take some of the blame for the local election setbacks.

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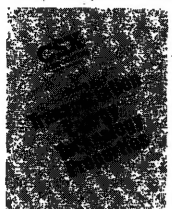
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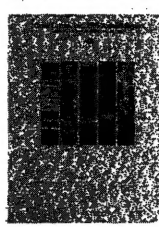
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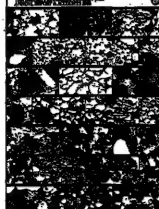
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ARTS / LEISURE



"Death Knocks" (1982) by Gilbert and George measures 166 by 158 inches.

Gilbert and George: The Tedium Is the Message

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

BORDEAUX — Gilbert and George, now in their 40s, are two hard-working figures of the art world. Their abundant and very large-scale production has led to big shows at the Guggenheim in New York and at the Pompidou Center in Paris, among others. Now they are filling the vast space of the Bordeaux warehouse known as 1-Tourpale Laine with their enormous photographs (12 feet by 35 feet in some instances; 3.5 by 10.5 meters) in strong colors that are oddly reminiscent of stained glass church windows. This impression is heightened by the use of captions including such words as GOD, LOVE, DEATH, FEAR and

HOPE — balanced by an equally neutral recourse to obscure words. Gilbert and George, who have lived and worked together for almost 20 years, began their career by presenting themselves as living (or, alternatively, singing) sculptures. They would cover their clothes, hands and faces with metallic paint and stand around for days on end — justifying this by explaining that they had been trained as sculptors but could not afford to buy the necessary materials.

They can strike one as an understated British variant or slightly modified double of Andy Warhol (though Gilbert is Italian-born and studied in West Germany; he has a Peter Lorre accent in English). Their work, like Warhol's, is a permanent deadpan play on everyday language. In the comic tradition, however, a good deadpan is effective only because it serves as a cover for passion, distress or humor, whereas in this case one may feel there is less to all this than meets the eye.

Typical of their exploitation of the banal is a videotape of them standing in a vast room and exchanging commonplace in the laboratory and neutral tone of a Benetton commercial. There is, however, an affecting moment when a few pathetically inarticulate adolescents stand before the camera and are asked to describe their lives. Despite the shared narcissism that makes Gilbert and George's work so claustrophobic, one senses that there may be some sort of authentic concern here. But that is outside the realm of art, even though everything, in their view, is supposed to be art.

The show includes some big and pleasantly decorative charcoal drawings on enormous sheets of paper, folded and unfolded like old maps and covered with rust stains. Most are inscribed with seemingly random terms, or general statements, occasionally misquoted. Nearly all of them depict Gilbert and George standing around in shrillness. These words are described as "sculptures in charcoal on paper."

This conceptualist vocation, which attempts to turn the artists into their work (and everything they do or are into sculpture), is a rhetorical gambit or a sophistic argument. It can be rather tedious for the viewer, though the artists would conceivably find this a positive assessment, and indeed the art world's willingness to accept their premises and conclusions on aesthetic grounds tends to demonstrate how little real thought is devoted to basic issues. The concepts are exquisitely banal and there is hardly any way of deciding for or against them, precisely because

their banality can (and probably should) be regarded as a statement about banality, about the reality of people's lives.

As art it is dull. As criticism it may have a point. A tedious point, no doubt, but then, the tedium is the message.

Gilbert and George: Musée des Arts Contemporains, Bordeaux, through Sept. 7; then to Basel, Brussels, Madrid and Munich, ending in London, July-September 1987.

"I hope my paintings will not develop any cracks. I would like to appear before the young painters of the year 2000 with butterfly wings," Pierre Bonnard wrote in a small notebook in which he jotted down comments on art. Two years ago, the Pompidou Center organized a splendid show of major Bonnard paintings in which the artist's constantly plausible exaggeration of the color of things creates an intense dramatic world transfigured by light. Now 76 of his paintings and about 60 drawings, watercolors and prints are being shown in Bordeaux. The butterfly wings are still intact.

The date is significant. In 1909, the Paris-educated Bonnard, then 42, spent a long period in the south of France — at Saint-Tropez

— for the first time in his life. The dazzling light of the south brought out the qualities in his paintings that today strike us as the most characteristic of his work. He discovered the fantastic intensity and contrast of hues that mark all his later work and that may remind one of the psychedelic experiences Aldous Huxley so vividly described in "The Doors of Perception."

Bonnard's comment on this intensity of color, many years later, "One can never paint too violently," in the light of southern France, is illuminated and point vibrates fully. But take your work back to Paris and the sun turns grey. . . . In painting you have to lighten the tone," Bonnard's French term is "adoucir le ton" which is a play on words — the expression normally means to talk more loudly as a result of rising anger.

The entire work of Bonnard is seductive and brilliantly inventive, but it does not evade the luminous transfiguration of the world so typical of the later work. French critics have not known how to fit Bonnard into their schemes of things. He was regarded with condescension as though he were no more than a naïf with schooling, frowned upon as "bourgeois" and viewed with suspicion because of the seductive force of his palette. Yet each new exhibition demonstrates that he was one of the greatest painters of this century.

"Hommage à Bonnard," *Galerie des Beaux Arts, Bordeaux, through Aug. 25.*

Schwetzingen Premieres Bose's 'Werther'

By James Helme Sutcliffe
Schwetzingen, West Germany — Producing new opera is such a costly business that the annual tradition of opening the monthlong Schwetzingen Festival with a commissioned work is shared with a major opera house, the Stuttgart-based SDR, network which sponsors the festival in the town's lovely rococo palace, with its Versailles-like gardens and charming blue-and-gold opera house — and whatever other foundation or organization can be found.

This year it was the Cologne-based WDR broadcasting network, which thus acquired the rights to film Hans Jürgen von Bose's first work for the lyric stage. "The Sorrows of Young Werther" (its world premiere was April 30). The libretto by Filippo Salsani and the composer's sticks close to Goethe's *Schmerz- und Drogen* novel, which made suicide for unrequited love so fashionable 200 years ago. They divide the events into two acts and a 10-minute intermission, lasting almost two hours altogether. The intermission represents Werther's attempt to forget his beloved Lotte in the artificial paper world of a provincial court bureaucracy, whose decisions tower above him as silent, mouthing pre-recorded phrases on tape, made unreal by echo-chamber effects and the accompaniment of a large battery of percussion (placed in another room of the palace because the theater's pit was too small to contain anything but a chamber orchestra and timpani).

Acts 1 and 2 alternated scenes of Werther's hopeless passion for another man's wife, and dream scenes, hallucinations in which Werther's hand is felt by Lotte, and a relationship with her is possible, or scenes of dialogue between himself and his letters and diaries. The open form of the libretto thus realized made it possible for Bose to interpolate other poems by Goethe, J.M.R. Lez, de Goethe, Friedrich Hölderlin and von Altheim into the dramatic action, and to sing by a madrigal quartet stationed in the orchestra pit.

The director/designer, Marco Arturo Marelli, found an effective

means of turning the alternation of Werther's real and imagined worlds into tangible scenes — a huge wave surging from stage right to crash into the left-hand column of the proscenium, tilt it inward and burst the ceiling of the gray room behind it as it creased back over onto the protagonist, whose writing table, containing his diaries, notes and poems, occupies a position in the wave's upward curve, a symbol for the self-destructive extremes of emotion that consume Werther. The "real" scenes — many more than those represented in Massenet's "Werther" — show the tragic hero leaving his first love, Lotte; the village gossip warning him that Lotte is engaged; his first meeting with her; the return of her fiancé, Albert; and acceptance of Werther as a family friend; Werther's gradual realization of the hopelessness of his situation; his defense of a despairing farmhand who stabs the suitor to his mistress's affection; his sympathy for Heinrich, who went mad for unrequited love; the Christmas-tree scene; and his suicide. Werther's final scene, his suicide, is achieved without the melodramatic shot of Werther walking off into the mist, mouthing pre-recorded phrases on tape, made unreal by echo-chamber effects and the accompaniment of a large battery of percussion (placed in another room of the palace because the theater's pit was too small to contain anything but a chamber orchestra and timpani).

For a first opera, Bose's "Werther" is a considerable achievement. The thoroughly modern, often violently dissonant idiom alternates tenderly reflective oblique solo, transparent high strings, occasional, barking trumpets, continuous low brass chords and suspenseful trumpet beats in a clear, often airy chamber-music texture. Although the music for the scene in which Werther forces a kiss from Lotte and then decides to kill himself is a masterful aural graph of the situation, Bose wears his influences on his sleeve elsewhere. Mahler is one of the strongest; the Act 1 sunset-interlude almost sounds like the 10th Symphony adagio out of focus. Bernd Alois Zimmermann, Stravinsky, Pfitzner and Bose's teacher, Arnold Schoenberg, seem to nod occasionally from time to time, and Act 2 begins like Beethoven's First Symphony. Bose still, often, plays stage music that bridges

scenes, as many of his close satirical, with only the unpleasant click-click of the dividing black curtain behind the wave breaking the silence and the mood.

Françoise Le Roux as Werther, with a powerful if unruly baritone voice, dominated the proceedings. The mezzo soprano Hildegard Hartwig as the attractive Lotte, and Albert Dohmen with his cultivated baritone as Albert, mastered the

gated rhythms as if it were second nature, and came up with superb diction to boot. Sixteen other singers, many in multiple roles, were provided by the Hainburg Staatsoper, which rehearsed and staged the opera — meticulously conducted — by its musical director, Hans Zander — and will take Werther into its repertoire next season.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

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Bad Year for Norway

Other Countries

ment
testing. But the Soviet Union still refuses to

last broken his long silence on Chernobyl is indicative of two things: first, the gravity of the disaster and secondly, his awareness of

INTERNATIONAL
JOHN HAY WHITNEY

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WASHINGTON — Despite some recent gloomy predictions, I believe that in the coming months we will see Mikhail S. Gorbachev

of making the participants feel noble, to get the dual pleasures of letting off steam and promoting a good cause. And all at no cost to themselves, given the pusillanimity that has been

The effectiveness of disinvestment. The only effect of disinvestment on universities and similar institutions is likely to be a change in the

out at South Africa up to that point, the Africans had played a minor role in the economy, which was dominated by whites of English origin. The opportunity to buy productive enterprises at bargain prices from frightened fellow citizens marked the beginning of a renaissance in the

By William Pfaff

An important change in the economic culture of France has also been produced.



PALO ALTO, California—The shanty towns at Dartmouth, Harvard, Berkeley, Stanford; the protests, the university administration officials

of making the participants feel noble, to get the dual pleasures of letting off steam and promoting a good cause. And all at no cost to themselves, given the pusillanimity that has been

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CHICAGO—Someone asked an aide to Adlai E. Stevenson 3d if the results of the Illinois Democratic

But Mr. Stevenson's losses dwarf such marginal gains. He has been transformed from a probable front-runner against Governor James R. Thompson, a Republican, to a candi-

the Chicago wards traditionally deliver the goods for a straight Democratic ticket.

Not everyone in Illinois, moreover, regards the LaRouchie victories as a harbinger of a new era. "I don't think the LaRouchie vote is a harbinger of anything," says one Chicago politician. "It's just a vote for a ticket; some people vote for Stevenson's slate, some for the nominees for the Democratic ticket."

The problem is not the cause Mr. Stoen has chosen. It is the cause itself. The cause is the cause of the cause.

The party that elects a president in this pivotal state could influence the 1988 presidential vote process. Thompson is promising that if elected he will go all out

Such a feat to cap a fight would make Mr. Thompson a Republican vice-presidential pick. But if Adlai Stevenson snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, Mr. Thompson will be

BERLIN — The Zeppelin dirigible balloon Deutschland was completely destroyed at Dusseldorf [on May 16], being caught in a brisk wind and dashed against its shed only a few minutes after it had started out. Sev-

with term
a prime
al pros-
son can
of all his

PARIS — Mahomet himself had finally to go to the mountain, but Mahomet had only his faith for a moving apparatus. At least one of the 14,000 Spanish applicants for

One inventor did patent a power that showered up from the bottom as well as down from the top. The poor man who presented a "traffic skipper" met with an abrupt

OPINION

Drifting to a Mideast War:
Behind the Brinkmanship

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Is the Syrian-Israeli war scare for real? Not if you accept the assumption that both parties know what they are doing, that both are capable of calibrating their increasingly intense war of nerves so as to avoid stumbling into open hostilities.

But suppose, as a number of observers suspect, that Syria's military and intelligence services are caught up in a power struggle over who gets to succeed Hafez al-Assad if his uncertain health fails.

Suppose that Mr. Assad is not in firm control. Suppose, further, that the Israelis (a) do not accept that proposition and insist on holding Mr. Assad accountable for any hostile act to which a Syrian

more reason than most to know that Mr. Assad is crazy like a fox. He may be ruthless, but he is not stupid. And so King Hussein engaged his old adversary, I'm told, in an exchange that sheds significant light on the question of whether Syria and Israel are headed, perhaps unwittingly, toward war.

King Hussein began with a warning: Mr. Assad was playing a dangerous game; Israeli and Western European intelligence services were intensifying their efforts to counter terrorism; the swift uncovering of a Syrian connection to the El Al incident was proof of their skills. King Hussein did not believe that Mr. Assad would take such a risk. Was it possible, he wanted to know, that the bombing attempt had been undertaken without Mr. Assad's knowledge?

By one account, King Hussein pressed the question three times and each time there was a weakly pause before Mr. Assad repeated his denial of Syrian involvement. Quite the contrary, Mr. Assad insisted: "I am a Jew-hater, the Jordanian arrested by the British and charged with planting the bomb in the baggage of his Irish girlfriend, had volunteered his services to Syrian intelligence and been rejected. He was rejected again, Mr. Assad's story went, when having acted on his own, he asked the Syrian Embassy in London to help him get out of the country."

Suppose Assad is not in firm control...

connection can be traced, or (b) do accept the "loose cannon" theory of the case and see it as all the more reason for a pre-emptive strike.

Granted, that is a lot of iffy propositions. But you can go very wrong in the Middle East if you ignore the "ifs" and go by the book. Conventional wisdom has it that Syria is a pliant Soviet client; Mr. Assad is said to be a careful, cunning dictator; any terrorist act is presumed to be "state sponsored."

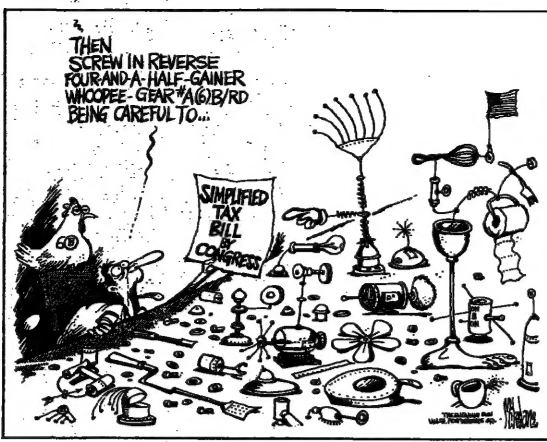
Maybe so, but consider this big if: What would have been the consequences if Israel's exemplary security techniques hadn't turned up the bomb on its way onto an El Al 747 at Heathrow last month? The aircraft would have exploded in the air en route to Tel Aviv with the loss of more than 340 lives, including a great many Israelis. British and Israeli intelligence would have come up with the same evidence of Syrian complicity that the United States, Britain and Israel now have.

The Palestinian Israel would then have felt obliged to inflict would be more than enough to open up a full-scale war with Syria. Only diplomatic intervention of the two superpowers, in the interest of avoiding a chilling confrontation, could be counted on by the Syrians to save them from a bloody defeat.

The recommitment of the 1973 Yom Kippur war between Israel and Egypt, according to this report, is going by the book. Any joint peacekeeping efforts with the Soviet Union in the Middle East would open the door to a larger Soviet presence. So the answer went to Moscow that the Russians should not maintain their client, Syria, and leave the United States to worry about Israel.

That makes sense if the Russians can dictate to Mr. Assad, and if Mr. Assad is calling the shots. It is the uncertainty surrounding both these ifs that makes the Syrian-Israeli war scare real.

Washington Post Writers Group.



Getting Our Words' Worth

I read with interest the article entitled "A U.S. Twist to Queen's English" (May 10), which talks of the new words that now bristle in the fourth and final volume of a supplement updating the Oxford English Dictionary.

Among these is the word "yabba," said to be a Jamaican word for a coking vessel. If I may be of some assistance, the Farsi people of Ghana's coastal area use the word "yabba" to describe a cooking vessel. The word obviously was carried over in the days of the slave trade and changed to "yabba."

THURSDAY STRONGER SCOTT, Ambassador of Ghana, Freetown

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

tain 15,487 pages, 414,825 word entries and "repeatedly 22,779,539 letters and figures, 53.8 times more than the Bible." This quantity of printed characters could never be placed within the confines of "one or two floppy disks," as Robert Burdick, editor of the supplement, was quoted as saying.

The only technology now capable of this feat is laser-optical recording. A CD-ROM (Compact Disk-Read Only Memory) could store the text of the original OED and the four supplementary volumes in a single 30-centimeter (11.7-inch) disk and for a cost perhaps one-hundredth of that quoted for the printed version.

HERBERT OHLMAN, Geneva

Cruel Caricatures

Tony Auth's cartoon with the caption "Silhouettes for target practice at a terrorist training camp" (May 5) was a low blow, propaganda for a "nationalized" definition of what constitutes terrorism. As a black American and a professor of Third World Studies, I know that American racism is so subtle in its connotation that the bearer, so accustomed to its pervasive presence in low levels, seldom realizes his or her affliction.

That the Palestinian people are brown is detrimental to their cause. Their dead babies, grandparents and youth are not deemed worthy of counting. Someday perhaps historians will make drawings

of how they were stacked for burial or how they lived shoulder-to-hip in refugee camps, just as historians now make drawings of the holds of slave ships.

DOLORES SANDOVAL, Brussels

Tony Auth's cartoon in your May 6 edition shows Uncle Sam chasing a terrorist through an endless series of parallel doors representing "terror" and "yabba." The terrorist wears the robes and ghagra headpiece worn by Arabs in the conservative Gulf states (Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman). To any knowledge, terrorist incidents have not been associated with citizens of these countries. The Arab "terrorist"—freedom fighters to many—come mainly from Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Libya. People from these countries do not wear robes and generally don't wear the ghagra headpiece either (Yemeni Arabist excepted). By setting on a short-hand cartoon to say "Arab," Mr. Auth's cartoon gives a false impression and defames innocent people.

WARREN R. DIX, Atlanta

It Must Begin at Home

Regarding the opinion column "U.S. Must Help Foster Democracy in Korea" (May 7) by Kim Due-Jung:

Mr. Kim's observation that there is a rise in anti-Americanism in South Korea

New Advice for Insomniacs:
Learn Fine Art of Napping

By Jeffrey S. Unger

DALLAS — If two people lie in a double bed, each will have only as much room as a baby's crib would provide, according to the Better Sleep Council, a nonprofit educational organization in Washington, D.C. (If two people tell the truth in a double bed, they still will be arduous, but they will sleep guilt-free. That is according to me.)

If you didn't understand that, that's O.K., because I didn't understand the

MEANWHILE

council's contention about the crib. Does it mean that if I got into my son's crib I could experience the same feeling as if my wife and I were sleeping in a double bed? My best guess is probably not. My wife does not allow me to keep

I mention all these sleep-related facts because we are now well into Better Sleep Month, and, according to the council, there are 50 million Americans out there who have trouble sleeping last night. You know who you are: You are the same bunch of frazzled, edgy, red-eyed insomniacs who will be tossing and turning again tonight.

If you are one of these millions of unfortunate sleepless, take heart. The council has some tips to help you get that monkey off your pajamas.

First, it suggests, consider cultivating the fine art of napping. I know you thought you knew all there is to know about napping. Well, you're wrong. The council defines napping as "any respite to 20 minutes in duration involving unconsciousness but not in pajamas." In other words, if I understand that right, if you put on your pajamas and then fall asleep for a few minutes while watching TV, you are not taking a nap, you are being a sloth.

On the other hand, if you're wearing a Brooks Brothers suit and have been unconscious for 15 minutes, you are just taking a nap, according to the council. I always thought a guy in that condition was simply waiting for the paramedics.

Tip No. 2: Find out if you're suffering from a sleep disorder such as bruxism (grinding of the teeth), narcolepsy (irresistible sleepiness) or, my personal favorite, nocturnal myoclonus (a fascinating affliction characterized by periodic convulsions, particularly of the lower limbs, during sleep).

"An estimated 15 to 20 percent of complaints of insomnia are caused by jerking legs," the council says in its discussion of nocturnal myoclonus. What the council does not say is just who can't get any sleep, the person suffering from myoclonus or the person lying nearby (known as the myoclonic).

My wife, as it turns out, claims I am suffering from nocturnal myoclonus. Of course, I am often awake when she tells me that, so I remain unconvinced.

WILLIAM MASTROPIERI, Bangkok

Dallas Times Herald.

Starting May 23rd-24th
Two new leisure features
in the Trib every week.Every Friday,
Travel

A bright, tightly-edited section full of interesting, useful information and advice for the sophisticated international traveler. There will be a weekly feature on *Shopping in the world's leading cities*... regular articles on food and wine... including restaurants. The *Active Traveler* will explore sports-related travel opportunities and the *Frequent Traveler* column by Roger Collis will provide useful information for the busy executive.

Every Saturday,
Weekend

will include the best of the Trib's outstanding cultural coverage... including Soren Melikian's *Art Marker* column, Mary Blume's perceptive interviews and, of course, regular articles on theater, music, opera, dance, art exhibitions and literary events worldwide. A new *Critic's Choice* column will identify particularly important cultural events and *In Other Cities* will list the world's principal exhibitions.

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NYSE Most Actives

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of press time

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Index	1220.94	1275.47	1249.08	1255.06	+34.08
Trans	775.15	778.51	765.58	777.77	+2.62
Util	181.67	182.94	180.73	181.05	-.62
Comes	682.95	690.39	679.94	684.18	+1.23

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg
Composite	134.84	134.58	134.44	-0.80
Industrials	198.77	194.88	195.18	-1.38
Transp.	119.08	118.48	118.87	-0.82
Utilities	62.87	62.61	61.79	-0.58
Finance	167.35	164.94	164.77	-0.54

Fridays
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. TTS:50.00

AMEX Diaries	
	Close
Advanced	242
Declined	58
Unchanged	50
Total Issues	610
New Issues	18
New Lists	2
Volume up	3/11 AM
Volume down	3:04 PM

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago
Composite	264.67	-1.08	269.10
Industrials	371.75	-1.63	374.21
Insurance	516.97	-6.53	514.27
Utilities	188.08	-2.67	192.57
Finance	322.57	-1.71	324.39
Technology	414.68	-3.39	417.72
Banks	326.30	-2.68	327.95
Transport			

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WICKED	5515	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	+ 1/4
COMPASS	5029	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2
AMUP	5029	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/4
SFIN	5025	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/4
CHART	2783	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Oiland	2525	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	+ 1/4
Boire	192	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+ 1/4
Int'l Shd	1834	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
Himec	1776	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
PMRG	1444	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+ 1/4
Worlwid	1324	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
LoT tel	1317	17	17	17	+ 1/4
Worlwid	1258	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/4
AEWFF	1258	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Stevest	1245	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/4

	Close	Chg
Bonds	91.18	-0.52
Utilities	91.12	-0.48
Industrials	91.25	-0.35

	Class	Prp.
Advanced	551	432
Declined	995	7149
Unchaniced	402	403
Total Issues	1998	2094
New Highs	17	40
New Lows	15	11
Volumes up	27,441,586	
Volumes down	78,30,306	

	Buy	Sales	"Share"
May 15 _____	232,918	304,488	40,275
May 14 _____	223,649	633,483	40,734
May 13 _____	244,484	626,399	127,622
May 12 _____	229,328	543,489	122,148
May 9 _____	253,034	493,736	108,640

*Included in the sales figures

Tables include the nationwide price as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

	High	Low	Class C
Industrials	241.91	239.44	240.04
Transp.	167.28	164.78	165.98
Utilities	101.60	100.73	100.93
Finance	28.06	27.76	27.84
Composite	214.03	212.34	213.76

4 P.M. volume	11/1
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	11/1
Prev. cons. volume	11/1

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
272.16	271.84	271.84	-0.23

NYSE Down on Interest Fears

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell again Friday, retreating in the face of rising interest rates.

Trading was light as many investors, concerned about possible volatility on an options expiration day, stayed on the sidelines.

After plunging 33 points Thursday, largely because of a big jump in interest rates, the Dow Jones industrial average dropped 14.88 points Friday, ending at 1,759.80. For the week, the blue-chip barometer lost nearly 30 points.

Among NYSE issues, losers outnumbered winners almost 2 to 1. Broader market indexes moved lower. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.85 to 134.44. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index lost 1.67 to 232.76. The

Bonds lost ground on concern that the Federal Reserve Board was not ready to encourage declines in interest rates. Crude oil prices on the New York Mercantile Exchange closed above \$16 a barrel for the first time in three months.

Some of Friday's selling was due to the closing out of positions against May futures and options contracts on the Major Market Index and May options on individual stocks and on the S&P-100 index.

The government issued a stream of data during the week, which investors apparently

[illegible]

Year	Brand	Share	Year	Brand	Share	Year	Brand	Share
1974	16	1.1	1975	16	1.1	1976	16	1.1
1977	16	1.1	1978	16	1.1	1979	16	1.1
1980	16	1.1	1981	16	1.1	1982	16	1.1
1983	16	1.1	1984	16	1.1	1985	16	1.1
1986	16	1.1	1987	16	1.1	1988	16	1.1
1989	16	1.1	1990	16	1.1	1991	16	1.1
1992	16	1.1	1993	16	1.1	1994	16	1.1
1995	16	1.1	1996	16	1.1	1997	16	1.1
1998	16	1.1	1999	16	1.1	2000	16	1.1
2001	16	1.1	2002	16	1.1	2003	16	1.1
2004	16	1.1	2005	16	1.1	2006	16	1.1
2007	16	1.1	2008	16	1.1	2009	16	1.1
2010	16	1.1	2011	16	1.1	2012	16	1.1
2013	16	1.1	2014	16	1.1	2015	16	1.1
2016	16	1.1	2017	16	1.1	2018	16	1.1
2019	16	1.1	2020	16	1.1	2021	16	1.1
2022	16	1.1	2023	16	1.1	2024	16	1.1
2025	16	1.1	2026	16	1.1	2027	16	1.1
2028	16	1.1	2029	16	1.1	2030	16	1.1
2031	16	1.1	2032	16	1.1	2033	16	1.1
2034	16	1.1	2035	16	1.1	2036	16	1.1
2037	16	1.1	2038	16	1.1	2039	16	1.1
2040	16	1.1	2041	16	1.1	2042	16	1.1
2043	16	1.1	2044	16	1.1	2045	16	1.1
2046	16	1.1	2047	16	1.1	2048	16	1.1
2049	16	1.1	2050	16	1.1	2051	16	1.1
2052	16	1.1	2053	16	1.1	2054	16	1.1
2055	16	1.1	2056	16	1.1	2057	16	1.1
2058	16	1.1	2059	16	1.1	2060	16	1.1
2061	16	1.1	2062	16	1.1	2063	16	1.1
2064	16	1.1	2065	16	1.1	2066	16	1.1
2067	16	1.1	2068	16	1.1	2069	16	1.1
2070	16	1.1	2071	16	1.1	2072	16	1.1
2073	16	1.1	2074	16	1.1	2075	16	1.1
2076	16	1.1	2077	16	1.1	2078	16	1.1
2079	16	1.1	2080	16	1.1	2081	16	1.1
2082	16	1.1	2083	16	1.1	2084	16	1.1
2085	16	1.1	2086	16	1.1	2087	16	1.1
2088	16	1.1	2089	16	1.1	2090	16	1.1
2091	16	1.1	2092	16	1.1	2093	16	1.1
2094	16	1.1	2095	16	1.1	2096	16	1.1
2097	16	1.1	2098	16	1.1	2099	16	1.1
2100	16	1.1	2101	16	1.1	2102	16	1.1
2103	16	1.1	2104	16	1.1	2105	16	1.1
2106	16	1.1	2107	16	1.1	2108	16	1.1
2109	16	1.1	2110	16				

	71%	52	Burrin	2.60	4.12	27	89%	18	-1
	71%	52	Burrin	3.2	4.12	27	89%	18	-1
101%	100	CBI in	.40	3	600	20%	20%	+	+
4%	4%	CBI in	3	3.74	600	130%	130%	+	+
22%	22%	CIG CHA	2.40	62	301	4%	4%	+	+16
84	84	CIG CHA	2.25	62	301	4%	4%	+	+
19%	19%	CIG CHA	4.10	7.2	301	20%	20%	+	+
10%	10%	VCLC	1.34	9.9	30	20%	20%	+	+
10%	10%	CHW	1.34	9.9	30	20%	20%	+	+

[illegible]

To Our Readers

Because of transmission problems, some statistical data are missing and some data are from early trading in this edition. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

thought indicated that the economy was too weak to promise robust corporate earnings but too strong to prompt the Fed to lower interest rates.

On Friday, the Commerce Department reported that housing starts in April rose 4.1 percent from the previous month. The Labor Department said wholesale prices, as reflected in the producer price index, fell 0.6 percent in April. The dip was the fourth consecutive monthly decline and was due almost entirely to declines in energy costs.

Philadelphia Electric was the most active NYSE-listed issue, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ to 17%.

In the technology sector, IBM lost $\frac{1}{4}$ to 145. Digital Equipment rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$, Cray Research eased $\frac{1}{4}$ to 80 and Texas Instruments fell $\frac{3}{4}$ to 130 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Among actively traded blue-chip issues, AT&T gave up $\frac{1}{2}$ to 23%, Eastman Kodak lost $\frac{1}{4}$ to 56%, Celanese fell $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 207 and Woolworth fell $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 80%.

12 Months		Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week		Close	
High	Low					High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge
41	27	CnP dIA4.14	10.	2300	41	41	41		
44	27	CnP dIA4.30	70.	120	43	43	43		
73%	48%	CnP dI07.43	11.	200	65%	65%	65%		
74	48	CnP dI07.72	11.	200	71%	71	71	-1	
			11.	200	71	71	71	-1	

Plant Investment In Japan Expected To Decline 6-1%

TOKYO—Investment in plant and equipment by Japanese manufacturers is likely to fall 6.1 percent in the 1986-87 fiscal year from the previous year because of the yen's steep rise

The decline, the first in three years, would follow an estimated 8.3-percent rise for the year ended March 31 and an 18.3-percent increase in 1984-85. The forecast was based on a nationwide survey conducted by the EPA on March 1, encompassing 4,029 companies with capital of more than \$10 million, up 255.5 million last

Deterioration of corporate profit margins and an unclear outlook for the economy as a whole because of the rising yen have made producers sceptical about foreign capital flows.

The official said the dollar was just below 180 yen when the survey was taken. It closed Friday in Tokyo at 164.20.

Investment by nonmanufacturing industries is projected to rise 6.8 percent in 1986-87, compared with an estimated 9.7-percent rise in 1985-86 and a 3.6-percent increase in 1984-85.

1985-86 and a 6.6-percent increase in 1984-85, the EPA said. This increase is due largely to an active investment plan by the electric power industry in response to government requests to expand domestic use, the official said.

Capital outlays by all industries are forecast to rise 1 percent in 1986-87, compared with rises of 9 percent in 1985-86 and 11.6 percent in 1984-85.

1904-1905

Mesa Takes a Bath On Unocal Shares

United Press International
AMARILLO, Texas — Mesa Petroleum Co. whose chairman T. Boone Pickens fought a bitter battle to acquire Unocal Corp. last year has sold 12.35 million shares of the Los Angeles oil company in the second-largest block trade in New York Stock Exchange history.

Messa, which retained 367,045 Unocal shares to be sold later in the year, suffered a loss on the transaction, which took place Thursday.

Messa netted \$22.50 a share on the block sale or \$277.8 million. But Messa paid an average price of \$44.72 a share when it acquired Unocal stock in a heated contest.

Analysts pointed out that the Pickens-led investor group had sold other shares back to Unocal at a substantial profit of around \$70 a share under an agreement that ended the takeover bid. Mr. Pickens has profited from other takeover bids.

Under an agreement reached with Unocal last year, Mesa had pledged to sell most of its Unocal shares as a registered public offering.

The buyers of Mesa's Unocal shares were not disclosed.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
via The Associated Press

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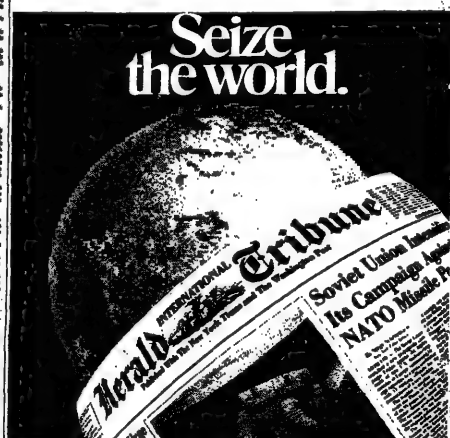
LONDON — Officials from leading sugar trading nations will meet here next week to discuss possible cooperation to stabilize the market, says a source familiar with the talks.

Regulation of world supplies and prices by the International Sugar Organization expired at the end of December, but the group is expected to meet again this summer to run out the current accord, which expires at the end of this year. It is purely an administrative pact with no powers to control production or trade.

The main issue at the talks will be whether an attempt should be made to negotiate an accord with regulatory powers will be the main issue and the talks will last for about 10 days. The talks will be held at the organization's headquarters.

Other nations, however, will depend on the willingness of the biggest sugar exporters — the European Community, Cuba, Brazil and Australia — to agree to enter negotiations, says a source.

The most recent attempt to negotiate a pact with regulatory powers collapsed last year because the big nations did not agree on market shares, or on how to apportion them.



The International Herald Tribune. Bringing the World's Most Important News to the World's Most Important Audience.

The following figures are based on the latest available information as of September 30, 1994. All figures are in U.S. dollars. All figures are in U.S. dollars. All figures are in U.S. dollars.									
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100-1 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-2 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-3 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-4 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-5 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-6 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-7 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
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100-13 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-14 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
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100-30 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
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100-39 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-40 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-41 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-42 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-43 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-44 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-45 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-46 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-47 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4								
100-48 JULIUS KREB & CO. INC.	\$ 224.4				</				

May 16		Dollars		Sterling/Mark		Canadian Dollar		Hong Kong		New York		Tokyo		London		Frankfurt		Paris		Geneva		Zurich		Basel		Bern		Brussels		Luxembourg		Aachen		Düsseldorf		Munich		Stuttgart		Cologne		Dortmund		Essen		Duisburg		Mannheim		Karlsruhe		Heidelberg		Freiburg		Regensburg		Munich		Salzburg		Innsbruck		Graz		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb		Ljubljana		Belgrade		Sofia		Bucharest		Warsaw		Prague		Bratislava		Vienna		Zagreb	
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M-1 Report Drives Down Dollar-Straight Bonds

in the primary market, structural

The issue is obviously tight, but

Activity on the market

as a host of medium-sized specialists, have based their plans on ex-

He said the dollar had been bol-

changes in Europe will be closed until Tuesday and those in West Germany will be closed until

In other trading in Europe, the dollar closed in Zurich at 1.8413

COOKIES: *An American Puts Her Chips on London's Unlisted Market*

ECONOMY:

Changing Scene

(Continued from first finance page)

that pulling economic theory whether Keynesian, monetarist or supply-side, has considered the national economy the focus of "macroeconomic" analysis and policy. But he maintains that the two major subscribers to this doctrine, Britain and the United States, have done least well economically in the past 30 years, while West Germany and Japan, whose governments never accepted it, have done best.

However, they may have done best by disregarding the interests of other countries or those of the community as a whole.

Mr. Drucker stresses that those businesses that have been most successful in the United States and Western Europe, Japan, Mercedes and BMW in West Germany and International Business Machines Corp. and Citicbank in the United States, as well

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Strengthens in N.Y., Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed Friday in New York and Europe with renewed strength against most major currencies.

The Bank of Japan intervened to support the dollar, dealers said, but the scale was not known.

The dollar rose 3 yen in New York to close at 166.75 yen, compared with Thursday's close of 163.70. It closed at 2,220.3 Deutsche marks, up from 2,195.5; 1.8510 Swiss francs, up from 1.8273; and at 7.0750 French francs, up from 6.9940.

The dollar also firmed against the British pound, which closed in New York at \$1.5160, down from \$1.5335.

"Bullish sentiment brought the dollar to the top of the trading range," said Jeffrey Mondshein, a

0

Currency	¢/£	\$/£
Deutsche mark	2.5153	1.2125
French franc	1.5567	1.2550
Swiss franc	1.6145	1.6145
Spanish peseta	1.6455	1.2575
Source: Reuters	7.8418	4.9992

closed at \$1.5247, down from

Dealers said a sequence of remarks by leading monetary officials on coordinated intervention sparked the latest dollar-buying.

On Friday in Japan, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said the time was near for joint intervention on the foreign-exchange market.

Mr. Nakasone was commenting on remarks made Thursday by Karl Otto Pöhl, chairman of West Germany's Bundesbank. Mr. Pöhl had said joint intervention could be useful to prevent the dollar from falling too much.

Dealers said the Bank of Japan bought dollars on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday in Tokyo, where the trading day ended, European currencies, the dollar closed at 164.20 yen, up from 163.05 Thursday.

Finland Reduces

Key Money Rate

HELSINKI—Finland lowered its key interest rate Friday to curtail the end of a week-long currency crisis that led to a 2-percent technical devaluation of the markka on Thursday.

The 16 percent lending rate was cut to 15 percent, a 14 percent effective immediately. The call money rate on deposits fell from 15.3 percent to 13.3 percent. The rates are the Bank of Finland's main tools for intervening on the domestic money market.

The two rates were raised sharply on Tuesday to defend the markka in the face of speculation by Swedish and Danish commercial banks that Finland would have to follow Norway's lead in devaluing its currency. The central bank had raised the discount rate Thursday night from 8 percent to 7 percent, effective Monday.

Company Results

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies

Australasia			
Westpac Banks Ltd.			
1st Half	1985	1986	1987
Per Share	0.36	0.30	0.34
Britalia			
Commercial Union Ass.			
1st Qtr	1985	1986	1987
Per Share	0.004	0.004	0.005
or: Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden			
Savickij			
1st Half	1985	1986	1987
Per Share	0.42	0.42	0.42
or: Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00
United States			
Houston Industries			
1st Qtr	1985	1986	1987
Per Share	0.01	0.01	0.01
or: Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00
1986 not restated.			
Mormon Group			
1st Qtr	1985	1986	1987
Per Share	0.01	0.01	0.01
or: Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00
National Insurance			
1st Qtr	1985	1986	1987
Per Share	0.12	0.12	0.12
or: Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00
Perkin-Elmer			
1st Qtr	1985	1986	1987
Per Share	0.12	0.12	0.12
or: Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00
Uni Merchants & MGR			
1st Qtr	1985	1986	1987
Per Share	0.12	0.12	0.12
or: Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00

[illegible]

SOUTH										NORTH									
Team	W	L	T	PTS	DIFF	W	L	T	PTS	Team	W	L	T	PTS	DIFF				
Alabama	10	0	0	20	+10	Alabama	10	0	0	20	+10								
Arkansas	8	2	0	16	+6	Arkansas	8	2	0	16	+6								
Auburn	7	3	0	14	+4	Auburn	7	3	0	14	+4								
Baylor	6	4	0	12	+2	Baylor	6	4	0	12	+2								
Birmingham	5	5	0	10	0	Birmingham	5	5	0	10	0								
Boise State	4	6	0	8	-2	Boise State	4	6	0	8	-2								
Boston College	3	7	0	6	-4	Boston College	3	7	0	6	-4								
Butte	2	8	0	4	-6	Butte	2	8	0	4	-6								
California	1	9	0	2	-8	California	1	9	0	2	-8								
Central Michigan	0	10	0	0	-10	Central Michigan	0	10	0	0	-10								
Cincinnati	9	1	0	18	+8	Cincinnati	9	1	0	18	+8								
Clemson	8	2	0	16	+6	Clemson	8	2	0	16	+6								
Cornell	7	3	0	14	+4	Cornell	7	3	0	14	+4								
Cornell College	6	4	0	12	+2	Cornell College	6	4	0	12	+2								
Cornell University	5	5	0	10	0	Cornell University	5	5	0	10	0								
Cornell Tech	4	6	0	8	-2	Cornell Tech	4	6	0	8	-2								
Cornell West	3	7	0	6	-4	Cornell West	3	7	0	6	-4								
Cornell East	2	8	0	4	-6	Cornell East	2	8	0	4	-6								
Cornell South	1	9	0	2	-8	Cornell South	1	9	0	2	-8								
Cornell North	0	10	0	0	-10	Cornell North	0	10	0	0	-10								
Cornell Middle	9	1	0	18	+8	Cornell Middle	9	1	0	18	+8								
Cornell West	8	2	0	16	+6	Cornell West	8	2	0	16	+6								
Cornell East	7	3	0	14	+4	Cornell East	7	3	0	14	+4								
Cornell South	6	4	0	12	+2	Cornell South	6	4	0	12	+2								
Cornell North	5	5	0	10	0	Cornell North	5	5	0	10	0								
Cornell Middle	4	6	0	8	-2	Cornell Middle	4	6	0	8	-2								
Cornell West	3	7	0	6	-4	Cornell West	3	7	0	6	-4								
Cornell East	2	8	0	4	-6	Cornell East	2	8	0	4	-6								
Cornell South	1	9	0	2	-8	Cornell South	1	9	0	2	-8								
Cornell North	0	10	0	0	-10	Cornell North	0	10	0	0	-10								
Cornell Middle	9	1	0	18	+8	Cornell Middle	9	1	0	18	+8								
Cornell West	8	2	0	16	+6	Cornell West	8	2	0	16	+6								
Cornell East	7	3	0	14	+4	Cornell East	7	3	0	14	+4								
Cornell South	6	4	0	12	+2	Cornell South	6	4	0	12	+2								
Cornell North	5	5	0	10	0	Cornell North	5	5	0	10	0								
Cornell Middle	4	6	0	8	-2	Cornell Middle	4	6	0	8	-2								
Cornell West	3	7	0	6	-4	Cornell West	3	7	0	6	-4								
Cornell East	2	8	0	4	-6	Cornell East	2	8	0	4	-6								
Cornell South	1	9	0	2	-8	Cornell South	1	9	0	2	-8								
Cornell North	0	10	0	0	-10	Cornell North	0	10	0	0	-10								
Cornell Middle	9	1	0	18	+8	Cornell Middle	9	1	0	18	+8								
Cornell West																			

Figure 1 illustrates the experimental setup. A participant is seated at a table, interacting with a 3D model of a building displayed on a video screen. The setup includes a video camera, a video screen, and a 3D model of the building. The participant is holding a controller and looking at the screen. The 3D model of the building is displayed on the video screen. The participant is seated at a table, and the video screen is positioned in front of them. The 3D model of the building is displayed on the video screen. The participant is holding a controller and looking at the screen. The setup includes a video camera, a video screen, and a 3D model of the building.

UNICEF
UNITED NATIONS
CHILDREN'S FUND

TEN YEARS ON

*... today we must
proclaim a bold
objective — that
within a decade
no child will go to
bed hungry, that
every family will fear
for no next day's bread
and no human being's
future and capacities
will be stunted by
malnutrition ...
Let the nations gathered
here resolve to confront
the challenge ...*

**THE WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE
ROME, 1974**

'Tonight, more children will go to bed hungry, their capacities stunted, than on the night those words were spoken.'—The State of the World's Children report 1984 (UNICEF)

Illustration: Richard Wilson, The Times, London Photograph: Maggie Murray/Forum
